

tity of sodic carbonate and potassic carbonate required "to bring [Does he mean reduce?] the solution to the proper degree of acidity?" In the event of failure to secure the expected therapeutic results, would rural practitioners like myself, who live far from chemist laboratories, be expected to draw their supplies of this new "fluid" from an expert who prepares it under the immediate supervision of the author and inventor of the "fluid?" If not, why is a formula presented which would be compounded exactly alike by probably no two pharmacists out of a thousand, who might attempt to follow its directions?

It seems to me if the Doctor reports his discovery for the benefit of humanity and for the instruction of the medical profession, he should supply a plain working formula of the "fluid." But if it is to be made only by experts and under his own personal supervision, and is to be had on the market at so much a bottle, then the JOURNAL should send its bill to the laboratory for advertising, at regular rates.

BOYD CORNICK, M.D.

The Polish Physicians of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1896.

To the Editor:—I have the honor to announce to you, that on Aug. 29, 1896, the Polish physicians of Chicago organized in a society, to be known by the name of "Towarzystwo Lekarzy Polskich" (Polish Physicians' Society), and filed the articles of incorporation. The articles were signed by the following physicians: Drs. Ed. Czerniewski, M. Dowiat, M. Orglert-Kaczorowska, J. P. Kaczorowski, M. P. Kossakowski, W. Kuflewski, J. Piszczak, W. J. Sieminowicz, W. Statkiewicz, B. F. Strzyzowski and J. Ziolkowski, and Dr. R. L. Lande from Milwaukee, Wis.

The directors elected for the first year are: President, J. Piszczak, M.D.; vice-president, M. Orglert-Kaczorowska, M.D.; secretary and treasurer, W. Statkiewicz, M.D.

The purposes of said society are purely scientific.

Meetings will take place alternately at each member's home. The first regular meeting will take place at Dr. W. Statkiewicz's, 3315 Laurel Street, Chicago, at 4 P.M. on the 12th inst.

Very respectfully, W. STATKIEWICZ, M.D.

Pan-American Medical Congress.

To the Editor:—I expect to attend the Congress as delegate from the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Is it necessary to send my name and fee to the secretary general, City of Mexico?

G. B. G.

ANSWER:—Send your registration fee, \$5 (gold), to Prof. Dr. Van Francisco Bastillos, Calle de Tabuca, No. 7, City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico.

BOOK NOTICES.

Twentieth Century Practice. AN INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE. By leading authorities of Europe and America. Edited by THOMAS L. STEEDMAN, M.D., New York City. In twenty volumes. Volume VIII. "Diseases of the Digestive Organs." New York: William Wood & Co. 1896.

As was the case with Vol. VI, it has again been found necessary to issue the eighth volume out of the regular order. The publishers say Vol. VII will be the next to appear, upon the publication of which the series will be consecutive as far as Vol. VIII. The present volume has been prepared by eight different authors, four Americans and four Germans; is illustrated by 100 original engravings and includes diseases of the mouth, diseases of the esophagus, diseases of the stomach, pancreas, peritoneum, animal parasites, and diseases caused by them, and the treatment.

The contributors are B. Farquhar R. Curtis, New York; Max Einhorn, New York; Reginald H. Fitz, Boston; James M.

French, Cincinnati; J. C. H. Huber, Bavaria; Warner Kimmel, Hans Leo, of Bonn, and Johann Mikulicz of Breslau.

The chapter on diseases of the mouth has been written by Mikulicz and Kimmel, and with the usual thorough manner of the Germans, we have it beginning with the anatomy of the parts. Fitz has written a chapter in a very satisfactory manner on diseases of the esophagus; Max Einhorn on diseases of the stomach. Naturally, we expected to see a good deal on the subject of gastroscopy, as no one in this country has given more attention to it than Dr. Einhorn. A good deal of attention has been given to different apparatus for lavage, and this chapter is well illustrated. The chapter on diseases of the pancreas has been written by Professor Leo and although short is very concisely written. The chapter on diseases of the peritoneum by B. F. R. Curtis is an excellent one and under this head the author has included appendicitis. The chapter on animal parasites and the diseases caused by them, by J. C. H. Huber, is a very exhaustive résumé of the subject.

The volume is fully equal to its predecessors, which is paying a high tribute to the general merits of the work.

Treatise on Surgery by American Authors FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS IN SURGERY AND MEDICINE. Edited by ROSWELL PARK, A.M., M.D. Vol. I, General Surgery, with 356 engravings, 21 full-page plates in colors, and monographs. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co. 1896.

This work, which has been announced for some months, has been issued. The contributors to the volume are W. T. Belfield, Herbert L. Burrell, Duncan Eve, John A. Fordyce, Frederick H. Garrish, William A. Hardaway, H. A. Hare, James M. Holloway, Henry H. Mudd, Charles B. Nancrede, Roswell Park, John Parmenter, Joseph Ransohoff, Chauncey P. Smith and Edmond Souchon. Of the surgeons contributing to the volume all but two are members of the American Surgical Association. The editor states that the chapters on auto-intoxications and on the surgical sequelæ of acute non-surgical diseases are practically new. The first volume contains the more general subjects of surgical pathology, the general principles and theory of surgery, and surgery of the tissues. Of the chapters in the book, those on hyperemia, the blood, inflammation, ulcer and ulceration, gangrene, auto-infection, surgical fevers, surgical diseases common to man and animals, shock and collapse, scurvy and rickets, the sequelæ of other infections and diseases, poisoning by animals and plants, acute intoxications, cysts and tumors and surgical diseases of the osseous system (sixteen of the thirty-two) have been furnished by Dr. Park; that of syphilis by Dr. Fordyce; gonorrhea and its sequelæ by Dr. Belfield; control of hemorrhage, burns, scalds, frost bites and minor surgery by Dr. Parmenter; anesthesia by Dr. Hare; surgical diagnosis by Dr. C. P. Smith; methodic report of a surgical case, an elaboration of which appeared in this JOURNAL, by Dr. Souchon; wounds, gunshot wounds, processes of repair and treatment of wounds by Dr. Nancrede; surgical diseases of the skin by Dr. Hardaway; diseases of the muscles, tendons, tendon sheaths and fasciæ by Dr. Burrell; lymphatic vessels by Dr. Garrish; surgical injuries and diseases of the veins by Dr. Holloway; injuries and diseases of the arteries, including aneurysm, by Dr. Duncan Eve; joint and joint structures and operations on joints by Dr. Joseph Ransohoff; fractures and dislocations by Henry H. Mudd.

The volume is well illustrated and well edited. As will be seen, the editor has himself been the author of one-half of the book.

Deformities: A Treatise on Orthopedic Surgery, intended for Practitioners and Advanced Students. By A. S. TUPPY, M.L., London, F.R.C.S., England. Illustrated with 15 plates, with 302 figures, of which 200 are original, and by notes of 100 cases. London and New York: McMillan & Co. 1896.

This volume is the outcome of several years' work by the author at the National Orthopedic Hospital, the Evelyn Hospital for Sick Children, and for some time in the Orthopedic